APPENDIXES

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REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC LIBRARIES MEETING
Bologna, Italy, September 10-15, 1972

The International Association of Music Libraries met at Bologna, Italy, on September 10-15. Association President John H. Davies of the BBC Music Library in London had died suddenly on August 31 and Vladimir Fédorov, Honorary President, presided at the general meetings. The Council decided that Thor Wood, President, U.S. Branch would serve as President for the coming year, and Mercedes Reis Pequeno, Music Librarian, National Library, Rio de Janeiro, would serve for the following year. At the next triennial congress a new president will be elected.

The Sub-commission on the Classification of Music gave careful consideration to the outline of the classification of literature on music prepared by John Overbeck of the Music Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress. A revised version of the outline is to be completed for next year's meeting, as are the outline for the classification of music and the auxiliary tables.

The classification will be published by C. F. Peters as Volumes 6 and 7 of the *Code International de Catalogage de la Musique.* Volume 6 will contain the basic theoretical paper written by Iván Pethes of Budapest, and Volume 7 will contain the classification and the auxiliary tables. In addition to these volumes, the *Code International* now contains Volume 1, *Der Autorenkatalog der Musikdrucke,* by Franz Grasberger; Volume 2, *Code Restreint,* by Yvette Fédoroff; Volume 3, *Rules for Full Cataloging,* by Virginia Cunningham; Volume 4, *Rules for Cataloging Manuscripts,* by Marie-Louise Göllner (at the printer); and Volume 5, *Code de Catalogage des Enregistrements Sonores,* by Simone Wallon (in preparation). Each volume is published in English, French, and German. The *Rules for Full Cataloging* have been translated into Russian, and the glossary is expected to be published in Italian, Swedish, and Russian as a supplement to Volume 3.

The Cataloging Commission worked out recommendations for adapting the international standard bibliographical description for books to music and phonorecords. The recommendations will be forwarded to the International Federation of Library Associations in the hope that they will be approved by that group. The recommendations consist primarily of additions to the description for books that will satisfy the requirements of cataloging music and phonorecords.

The Thesaurus Sub-commission of the *Repertoire International de Litterature Musicale,* under the chairmanship of Anders Lönn, Svenskt Musikhistoriskt Arkiv, discussed what terms in languages other than English should be included in the thesaurus for the RILM abstracts. It was decided to include terms that are not found in a general bi-lingual dictionary. In addition, national committees and area editors will be asked for lists of terms which they consider essential for inclusion. Terms in German, French, and Russian will be added to the thesaurus first because they represent the three great language groups.

[*Virginia Cunningham*]

REPORT ON THE 16th MILITARY LIBRARIANS' WORKSHOP
Redstone Arsenal, Ala., October 2-4, 1972

The 16th Military Librarians' Workshop was held on October 2-4, at Redstone Arsenal, Ala. The workshop dealt with programs related to technology transfer. Mrs. Cleo S. Cason and Mrs. Jane F. Bentley of the Redstone Scientific Information Center (RSIC) U.S. Army Missile Command, served as workshop chairmen.

In his welcoming remarks Brig. Gen. Louis Rachmeler, Deputy Commanding General of the U.S. Army Missile Command, set the tone for the three-day meeting. He stressed the need "to share knowledge, to develop communication lines, and for all military services to work together in building useful products from technology spin off."

The keynote address, "Technology Transfer," was given by Julian S. Kobler, Director of RSIC. Dr. Kobler defined technology transfer as "the means of channeling advanced technology in promising directions for significant purposes other than the immediate use for which it was developed." According to Dr.

Kobler, technology transfer participants include generators and users. The four stages in the technology transfer process are search, adaptation, implementation, and maintenance. In the search phase, generators and users identify unrecognized transfer opportunities. Adaptation is the "go–no go" phase. The users formulate projects by evaluating potential effectiveness, socio-economic implications, and the desirability of alternatives. The generators, at the same time, evaluate environment, cost, and feasibility. In the implementation phase, generators study hardware requirements, and overcome existing prejudices and reluctance to change. At the same time, users build an organization. Prior to implementation and maintenance, possible effects on society are evaluated.

Among the sources of technology transfers are Army programs, Department of Defense projects, other Federal agencies, industry, not-for-profit institutions, universities, and foreign agencies. In explaining the latter, Dr. Kobler said the Missile Command currently is evaluating a French, an English, and a combination French/German air defense system.

Traditional sources of technology transfer were identified as intersectional movement, organizational diversification, conventional library systems, technical journals, and university teaching. Complementary transfer sources include selective dissemination projects, information analysis centers, technology utilization centers, international coordination programs, and conferences and/or symposia.

The major problem in technology transfer, as noted by Dr. Kobler, is the "communications gulf between generations of advanced technology and large bodies of potential users." Other barriers to effective utilization of technology are traditionalism, organizational inertia, vested interests, lack of knowledge, lack of communication, and an unwillingness to be relevant. Dr. Kobler said that such barriers could be bridged by properly organizing information, encouraging use, and developing personal contacts.

One example of a useful transfer source, Dr. Kobler said, is the Army Missile Command Lead Laboratory Program, a group of 12 laboratories (two more are under development) responsible for the field management of specific technologies, the formulation of projects, and the distribution of funds. Regular reporting is required. The program involves an adequate technology base, matrix management, monitoring of independent research and development, and review of research and technology resumes.

The Terminal Homing Data Bank (THDB) was cited as a good example of a reviewing mechanism. THDB was authorized in January 1971 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a central data bank responsive to the terminal homing weapons development objectives of the Army Materiel Command. An operational element of RSIC, it acquires, analyzes, stores, retrieves, and disseminates bibliographic information on target signature measurements and measurements related to terminal homing data. It also coordinates the identification of measurement data gaps and recommends programs to provide needed measurements information. THDB was established to serve the needs of the Army's technical community and contractors working under Army contracts, but its services are also avaliable to other Department of Defense activities. Contractors must have their "need-to-know" certified by their sponsors.

On a monthly basis, the THDB disseminates to selected users a bibliographic summary of recently analyzed data. The information contained in the summary is based on an established user interest profile.

Qualified users may request information searches on a particular topic or area in terminal homing technology. The search can be conducted when any of the following parameters are provided: keywords, report number, source, investigator, funding agency, or contract number. These searches are accomplished by means of the Missile Command computerized data base for terminal homing.

Dr. Kobler provided examples of technology transfers within the U.S. Army. He described the "Laser Scalpel" as a cooperative project developed with the National Cancer Institute and resulting in a scalpel for human surgery. "Smart Bombs," or "Laser Guided Bombs" were developed with the U.S. Air Force. The technology existed in AMC but "no targets were identified." The Air Force had targets, Kobler said, and thus the effort was transferred there.

Dr. Kobler concluded by saying, "Department of Defense laboratories and their information centers must be in the forefront in the effort to transfer technology and knowledge of technology to meet coming needs."

Following lunch, workshop participants toured the RSIC. They were told that the Center "is a unique government organization in that its mission and support are shared by two major agencies–the National Aeronautics and Space Administration through the Marshall Space Flight Center, and the Department of Defense through the Army Missile Command."

RSIC serves the Marshall Center and Missile Com-

mand employees as well as their local contractors and other local military installations such as the Safeguard Systems Command, Corps of Engineers (Huntsville Division), and Army Missile and Munitions Center and School. Going beyond traditional library functions, the RSIC provides translations, in-depth literature searching, state-of-the-art surveys, and development of advanced information handling techniques.

The Center's collection currently totals about 185,000 books and journals, 3,000 serial titles (4,600 subscriptions), and more than 1,200,000 reports on research and development in missile and aerospace technology. The Center serves 7,500 registered patrons with a staff of 18 professional librarians, 10 library technicians, and 13 part-time student workers.

The visiting librarians were told that one of the RSIC computer manipulate data bases maintains computerized information on all industrial Independent Research and Development (IR&D), which covers programs or tasks funded by the government but not sponsored by a contract or other formally detailed arrangement. Since the information is proprietary, use of the IR&D data bank is restricted to Government employees and appropriate contractors.

It was stressed that the IR&D program helps contractors remain competitive while their facilities and manpower are engaged in fulfilling Government contracts. Theoretically, the program enables contractors to attract other customers in case Government needs change and to maintain a viable research and development capability. By extending the state-of-the-art, IR&D provides a broad technical base from which new weapon systems may evolve. Those interested were referred to a report by Virginia Ponds Woodruff entitled *Independent Research and Development Utilization* (Report No. RB-TN-71-2, February 1972). The 44-page guide is available on request from Directorate for Research, Development, Engineering and Missile Systems Laboratory, U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. 35809.

At workshop session on Tuesday, seven topics were discussed by groups of approximately 30 librarians. The topics and group leaders were "Technology Transfer," Stanley Kalkus, Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport, R.I.; "Procurement," Mariana Thurker, TAGO, Department of the Army; "Position Descriptions," Ingjerd O. Omdahl, Headquarters First U.S. Army; "Integrated On-Line Networks," Joseph M. Powers, Defense Documentation Center; "Work Measurement and Statistics," Lt. Col. Claude Johns, U.S. Air Force Academy; "Utilization of Financial and Human Resources," Gerald M. Coble, Naval Training Support Command; and "Organization of Document Collections," Sara Dearman, Redstone Scientific Information Center.

Mr. Coble and his group worked at developing guidelines for resources management during a period of tight financial control.

In his introduction, Mr. Coble said, "Ideally, we would all have contingency plans in the cupboard to cover all eventualities. Practically, we seldom do, or they are partial. Our problems in such planning are complicated by many factors. Not the least of these, and a factor associated with the overall theme of [this] workshop is the network/system relationships of many libraries. In considering priorities, these relationships pose obvious dilemmas of a practical or ethical nature. As an example, the weaker one's own library situation grows, the more important the network becomes; but reliance on the network tends further to weaken the position of the library. Similarly, when all libraries, DOD, Federal, industrial, academic, public, etc., are under stress, the total resources of any network decline at precisely the time the network becomes most essential. While I have stated these in non-arguable terms, they are certainly not propositions of absolute validity. What they can do is complicate the planning of the individual librarian. Guidelines are needed."

Mr. Coble continued, "Trading-off between a library and a network/system is a class AAA trade-off. Most trade-offs available to a library are of a lower order, being strictly internal to the library (Class A) or occuring between the library and its parent organization (Class AA). Few libraries have been disestablished except where the parent organization itself was disestablished. Adjustments in utilization of resources have, therefore, been mandatory in most DOD libraries and/or will be so in the future.

"Adjustments, or trade-offs, may be bureaucratic or professional in nature—through the dividing line is frequently obscure. Bureaucratic adjustments tend to be defensive. The impetus behind them is protection of grade, heirarchial status, organizational perquisites, etc. Professional adjustments tend to be functional. They derive from considerations of library mission, procedures, standards, responsibilities, etc. The result may be the same; the ambience will be different. We need to be able to classify our reactions in terms of their impelling force."

The session was then divided into three work groups to discuss priorities, policies and ethics in a period of declining financial support; internal trade-offs—maximum utilization of resources in hand; and

external trade-offs—maximum utilization of agency or network/system resources. The groups analyzed the statements and developed guidelines.

The workshop session proceedings are expected to be issued within six months by Mrs. Cason, and will be available through Defense Documentation Centers. The document will contain reports of all session decisions and recommendations.

On Wednesday morning separate meetings of Army, Navy, and Air Force librarians were held, followed by a business session chaired by Virginia E. Eckel, Air Force Institute of Technology. Frank Kurt Cylke, Executive Secretary of the Federal Library Committee, gave a briefing on the recent changes in the General Services Administration furniture schedule, and discussed the forthcoming General Accounting Office report on Federal library activities. He also described the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLIRT) and the Federal Library Service Center efforts.

It was noted that the Federal Librarians Association, a recently incorporated, not-for-profit group, is designed to serve the personal and professional interests of Federal librarians. Cathryn C. Lyon, Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Va., along with John Sherrod, Director of the National Agricultural Library, and Mr. Cylke were the incorporators.

Margrett Zenich, Office, Chief of Engineers, announced that the 17th Military Librarians Workshop will be held in the fall of 1973 in Washington, D.C.

A tour of the Alabama Space and Rocket Center followed. [*Frank Kurt Cylke*]

REPORT ON THE 25th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY
New York City, N.Y., October 5-7, 1972

Some 100 members attended the Manuscript Society's 25th Annual Meeting in New York City on October 5-7. Library of Congress staff members attending were Roy P. Basler, Chief of the Manuscript Division, William Matheson, Chief of the Rare Book Division, Mrs. Shirley B. Lebo, Principal Evaluations Officer, Order Division, and Paul G. Sifton, Manuscript Historian, Manuscript Division.

At the first session held on October 5 in the New-York Historical Society auditorium, the Society's Director, James Heslin, gave a rapid but thorough talk on the N-YHS collections and programs. This was followed by a spirited talk, "Negro History: A Neglected Field," given by M. A. Harris, President of Negro History Associates. Mr. Harris said that the predominance of oral history and the relative lack of historical documentation to date have created a situation wherein no definitive history of the Negro has yet been published.

The second session, held amid the incomparable riches of the Pierpont Morgan Library, included talks by three specialists. William Voelke, Acting Curator of the Morgan Library, gave a fascinating slide-illustrated lecture on the various categories of collections in the Library. Karl Kup, former Librarian of the Spencer Collection, New York Public Library, presented a learned and graceful talk entitled "Manuscripts on Mountaintops." Mr. Kup spoke of the bibliographical treasures, some of which are now in the Morgan, formerly found in the religious retreats on Mt. Fuji, Monte Cassino, and Mt. Sinai and the adjacent Mt. St. Catherine. The last speaker, Carolyn Horton, Consulting Restorer, gave a slide-illustrated lecture on the salvage of rare books and papers from the floods in Florence, Italy, and at the Corning Glass Center in New York State, and after the recent unpublicized fire at the Temple University Law Library in Philadelphia. The speaker has become particularly well-known for her emphasis on the quick-freezing technique to preserve damaged books.

On October 6, the Society members visited the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Library and Museum in Hyde Park, following a buffet luncheon at the Beekman Arms Hotel, Rhinebeck. At Hyde Park, Director J. C. James gave a brief talk on the development of the Roosevelt Library and its research facilities. The remaining time was spent visiting the Library and Museum, and the Roosevelt mansion-house. The two new Eleanor Roosevelt wings proved to be of particular interest to the visitors.

The October 7 afternoon session was held in the auditorium of the Grolier Club. Ben Grauer, NBC news commentator and a noted collector, gave a talk on "Varied Experiences of a Collector." The emphasis of the discussion was the rescue and restoration of Bernal Díaz del Castillo's *Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España y Guatemala*, which has lain neglected inside a wooden box in an old archive in Guatemala City. With the help of Guatemalan and American authorities and former Librarians of Congress Luther H. Evans and Archibald MacLeish, the Bernal Díaz manuscript was ultimately

brought to the Library of Congress for preservation and restoration. [The original has been returned to Guatemala; a photostatic copy is in the Library of Congress Manuscript Division.] Mr. Grauer's talk was followed by an annual business meeting at which Kenneth Rendell, dealer, was elected President for the 1972-73 year.

A lively panel discussion on "Changes in Collecting Over 25 Years" followed. Participants included outgoing President and collector Herbert J. Klingelhofer, dealers Kenneth Rendell and Stuart Schimmel, and Mr. Basler. Among the subjects discussed were the rise in manuscript prices, the effects of the 1969 tax reform law, the gravitation of collections to public institutions, and changes in collecting taste.

An annual banquet and autograph auction at the Hotel Dorset concluded the annual meeting. Professor Richard Morris of Columbia University gave a speech on "The John Jay Papers." Next year's meeting will be held during the latter part of September in Minneapolis. [*Paul G. Sifton*]

REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY INFORMATION SERVICE (ECIS) WORKSHOP/CONFERENCE
Washington, D.C., September 7-8, 1972

The European Community Information Service (ECIS) sponsored a two-day Workshop/Conference on Documentation of the European Communities on September 7-8 in Washington, D.C. Participants were invited from five European documentation centers and from 34 libraries which are depositories for the publications of the Communities in the United States and Canada.

The Executives of the three European Communities—the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), and the European Economic Community (Common Market)—merged in 1967 becoming the Commission of the European communities; however, there is as yet no treaty merging the three overall Communities into a "European Community."

The workshop, for which no published record will be made, was designed to permit an exchange of information between personnel of the three European Communities and librarians and to assist the latter in their efforts to maintain and use their collections.

Mrs. Ella Krucoff, Chief of Reference and Documentation for ECIS, opened the conference Thursday morning by introducing Leonard Tennyson, Director of ECIS, who welcomed the registrants with a brief discussion of the institutional framework of the Communities. The technical portion of the session began with a description of the publications of the European Parliament, an institution of the Communities, by Mrs. Barbara Sloan of ECIS. Nella Colaprete of the Commission of the Communities, Brussels, discussed the role of the Office of Official Publications. A new *Catalogue des Publications, 1952-1971* (306 p.), prepared under Miss Colaprete's direction and distributed to the participants, covers all of the Communities' institutions. This publication was referred to frequently during the sessions as was its 127-page supplement entitled *List of Publications of the European Communities in English.*

Mrs. Madeleine Ledivelec of the Commission's scientific and technical library (the library of Euratom before the merger of the three Executives) described the Communities' technical publications. Materials published since the 1967 merger which cover a broader subject field than the nuclear sciences will be listed in the projected second volume of the *Catalogue.*

Other institutions and their documents discussed at the session were the Council of Ministers, the Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Committee, and the European Investment Bank.

Following a dinner on September 7 at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, the guests heard Pierre Malvé, an official of the Communities, speak on political and economic questions facing the Communities as a result of the addition of three new member nations scheduled to take place in January 1973.

At the September 8 morning session, Miss Colaprete spoke on the publication policies of the Communities and the depository library program. During this session reports were presented on the Communities' university information service which is designed to assist European documentation centers and on the work of the Washington, D.C., office (ECIS) which serves both as the American publications office and as an information center, answering an average of 600 queries a month.

At the final session of the Conference co-sponsored by the Council for European Studies, Stephen Black, Executive Director of the Council, welcomed the group and Erwin Welsch of the Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, chaired a panel dealing with

the broader problems of European documents in the U.S. libraries. Many participants stayed beyond the 5 p.m. adjournment to continue discussing some of the complex problems these documents pose. The final event of the Conference was a buffet dinner at the International Club.

Library of Congress representatives attending the Conference were Bernard Bernier and Mrs. Jean Sansobrino of the Serial Division and Robert Schaaf of the Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section.

Copies of the *Catalogue* and its supplement may be examined in the two Library of Congress offices mentioned above. A limited number are available to libraries from the European Community Information Service, 2100 M. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

[Robert W. Schaaf]